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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,620	02/13/2001	William R. Blair	046700-5035	9749

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EXAMINER	
POKRZYWA, JOSEPH R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

DATE MAILED: 12/28/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/782,620	BLAIR ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Joseph R. Pokrzywa	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *9-16* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8 and 17-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *14 June 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/1/02*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The references listed in the Information Disclosure Statement submitted on 7/1/02 have been considered by the examiner (see attached PTO-1449).

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on 6/14/01. These drawings are acceptable by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-8** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0069295) in view of Eichstaedt *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0016725).

Regarding ***claim 1***, Edwards discloses a method of creating a compressed file for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029), comprising receiving an electronic file for use in the electronic RFQ (see Figs. 1 and 2, step A), if the received file is a text-based file, *extracting information* from the file and storing the *extracting information* in an output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), if the received file is a CAD file, extracting ISO symbol

information from the file and storing the extracted symbol information as an output file (paragraphs 0027-0030), converting the received file to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), and compressing the raster image into an electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Figs. 1 and 2), whereby, if an output file was created in either extracting steps, the output file is used to generate a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0029-0031), and whereby the separate display layer is inserted into the electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

However, Edwards fails to expressly disclose if the received file is a text-based file **with links**, extracting **link information** from the file and storing the extracting **link information** in an output file.

Eichstaedt discloses a method of creating a compressed file for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0099-0100), comprising receiving an electronic file for use in the electronic RFQ (see Figs. 2-4), if the received file is a text-based file with links, extracting link information from the file and storing the extracting link information in an output file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), if the received file is a CAD file, extracting ISO symbol information from the file and storing the extracted symbol information as an output file (paragraphs 0072, and 0077-0082), and converting the received file to a raster image (paragraphs 0072 and 0073), whereby, if an output file was created in either extracting steps, the output file is used to generate a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0090, and 0135), and whereby the separate display layer is inserted into the electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0090, and 0135).

Edwards & Eichstaedt are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to extract link information if the received file is a text-based file, thereby storing the extracted link information, as taught by Eichstaedt, with the system of Edwards. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Edwards system would become more user friendly with the addition of Eichstaedt's teachings, since the user would be able to create RFQ's that have link information, which would allow a client to access added information, as seen in Fig. 5 of Eichstaedt. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Eichstaedt with the system of Edwards to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding ***claim 2***, Edwards and Eichstaedt discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and Edwards further teaches that the text-based file is a PDF file (paragraph 0007).

Regarding ***claim 3***, Edwards and Eichstaedt discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and Edwards further teaches that the *extracting step* additionally comprises if the file is a text-based file, if the file is not a PDF file, converting the text-based file to a PDF file (paragraph 0007), *extracting information* from the PDF file, and storing the *extracted information* in an output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034).

However, as discussed above, Edwards fails to expressly disclose if the received file is a text-based file **with links**, extracting **link information** from the file and storing the extracting **link information** in an output file.

Eichstaedt teaches the process that if the received file is a text-based file with links, extracting link information from the file and storing the extracting link information in an output

file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112). Edwards & Eichstaedt are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to extract link information if the received file is a text-based file, thereby storing the extracted link information, as taught by Eichstaedt, with the system of Edwards. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Edwards system would become more user friendly with the addition of Eichstaedt's teachings, since the user would be able to create RFQ's that have link information, which would allow a client to access added information, as seen in Fig. 5 of Eichstaedt. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Eichstaedt with the system of Edwards to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

Regarding ***claim 4***, Edwards and Eichstaedt discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and Edwards further teaches that the compression step is a wavelet-based compression (paragraphs 0039-0040, whereby JPEG uses a wavelet transform technique).

Regarding ***claims 5 and 6***, Edwards and Eichstaedt discloses the method discussed above in claim 1, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the raster image is in TIFF format and BMP format (paragraph 0072).

Edwards & Eichstaedt are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the raster image of Edwards be a TIFF file or a BMP file, as taught by Eichstaedt. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Edwards system would become more

user friendly with the addition of Eichstaedt's teachings, since the user would be able to create RFQ's that have TIFF data or BMP data, which are widely used formats that would allow a client to access information easily, as read in paragraph 0072 of Eichstaedt. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Eichstaedt with the system of Edwards to obtain the invention as specified in claims 5 and 6.

Regarding ***claim*** *7*, Edwards discloses a system for creating compressed files for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029), wherein the system receives electronic files for use in the electronic RFQ (see Figs. 1 and 2, step A), comprising means for *extracting information* from a text-based file and storing the *extracting information* in an output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), means for extracting ISO symbol information from a CAD file and storing the extracted symbol information as an output file (paragraphs 0027-0030), means for converting the file to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), and means for compressing the raster image into an electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Figs. 1 and 2), means for generating a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0029-0031), and means for inserted the separate display layer into the electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

However, Edwards fails to expressly disclose if the received file is a text-based file **with links**, extracting **link information** from the file and storing the extracting **link information** in an output file.

Eichstaedt discloses a system for creating compressed files for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0099-0100), wherein the system receives electronic files for use in the electronic

RFQ (see Figs. 2-4), comprising means for extracting link information from a text-based file and storing the extracting link information in an output file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), means for extracting ISO symbol information from a CAD file and storing the extracted symbol information as an output file (paragraphs 0072, and 0077-0082), means for converting the file to a raster image (paragraphs 0072 and 0073), means for generating a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0090, and 0135), and means for inserting the separate display layer into the electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0090, and 0135).

Edwards & Eichstaedt are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to extract link information if the received file is a text-based file, thereby storing the extracted link information, as taught by Eichstaedt, with the system of Edwards. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Edwards system would become more user friendly with the addition of Eichstaedt's teachings, since the user would be able to create RFQ's that have link information, which would allow a client to access added information, as seen in Fig. 5 of Eichstaedt. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Eichstaedt with the system of Edwards to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding ***claim 8***, Edwards discloses a machine-readable medium that includes instructions (paragraph 0026) for creating a compressed file for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029), wherein such instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to receive an electronic file for use in an electronic RFQ (see Figs. 1 and 2, step A), *extract information* from the received file and store the *extracted information* in

an output file, if the received file is a text-based file with links (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), extract ISO symbol information from the file and storing the extracted symbol information as an output file, if the received file is a CAD file (paragraphs 0027-0030), convert the file to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), and compress the raster file into an electronic RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Figs. 1 and 2), generate a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0029-0031), and insert the separate display layer into the electronic RFQ format file, if information was extracted from the file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

However, Edwards fails to expressly disclose if the received file is a text-based file **with links**, extracting **link information** from the file and storing the extracting **link information** in an output file.

Eichstaedt discloses a machine-readable medium that includes instructions (paragraph 0045) for creating a compressed file for use in an electronic RFQ (paragraphs 0099-0100), wherein such instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to receive an electronic file for use in an electronic RFQ (see Figs. 2-4), extract link information from the received file and store the extracted link information in an output file, if the received file is a text-based file with links (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), extract ISO symbol information from the file and store the extracted symbol information in an output file, if the received file is a CAD file (paragraphs 0072, and 0077-0082), convert the file to a raster image (paragraphs 0072 and 0073), generate a separate display layer that will display extracted information (paragraphs 0090, and 0135), and insert the separate display layer into the electronic RFQ format file, if information was extracted from the file (paragraphs 0090, and 0135).

Edwards & Eichstaedt are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to extract link information if the received file is a text-based file, thereby storing the extracted link information, as taught by Eichstaedt, with the system of Edwards. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Edwards system would become more user friendly with the addition of Eichstaedt's teachings, since the user would be able to create RFQ's that have link information, which would allow a client to access added information, as seen in Fig. 5 of Eichstaedt. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Eichstaedt with the system of Edwards to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

5. **Claims 17-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichstaedt *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0016725) in view of Edwards *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0069295).

Regarding ***claim 17***, Eichstaedt discloses a method of extracting link information from a page and reinserting the link information into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100) comprising determining if there are links on the page (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), if there are links, creating a link output file for the page and writing link properties for each link into the link output file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), converting the page to a raster image (paragraph 0072) and into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100), and if there are links, adding link information from the link output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112).

However, Eichstaedt fails to expressly disclose if the extracting link information is from a page **in a PDF file**, and of **compressing the raster image into an RFQ format file**.

Edwards discloses a method of *extracting information* from a page in a PDF file and reinserting *the information* into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029) comprising creating an output file for the page and writing properties for each into the output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), converting the page to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), compressing the raster image into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Fig. 1), and adding information from the output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

Eichstaedt & Edwards are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the compressing teachings of Edwards in the system of Eichstaedt. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Eichstaedt's system would become more efficient with the addition of Edward's teachings, as a reduced file size would be delivered, as recognized by Edwards in paragraph 0029. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Edwards with the system of Eichstaedt to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

Regarding ***claim 18***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 17, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the links are hypertext links (paragraphs 0050 and 0102).

Regarding ***claim 19***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 17, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the link output is an XML file (paragraph 0050-0052, and 0102-0108, whereby XML is considered a "suitable request-response type of protocol and socket-based packet transport stack, or suitable peer-to-peer communications approach").

Regarding ***claims 20 and 21***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 17, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the raster image is in TIFF format and BMP format (paragraph 0072).

Regarding ***claim 22***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 17, and Edwards further teaches that the compression step is a wavelet-based compression (paragraphs 0039-0040, whereby JPEG uses a wavelet transform technique).

Eichstaedt & Edwards are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the compressing teachings of Edwards in the system of Eichstaedt. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Eichstaedt's system would become more efficient with the addition of Edward's teachings, as a reduced file size would be delivered, as recognized by Edwards in paragraph 0029. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Edwards with the system of Eichstaedt to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding ***claim 23***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 17, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the link properties in the creating step includes document page number, link number on the page, coordinates of the top of the link region,

coordinates of the left of the link region, width of the link region, height of the link region, color of the link and type of link (paragraphs 0102-0112, wherein the hyptertext links on web pages inherently include the link properties).

Regarding ***claim 24***, Eichstaedt and Edwards disclose the method discussed above in claim 23, and Eichstaedt further teaches that the coordinates are mapped to the rasterized image using the coordinate system and DPI of the original document (paragraphs 0071-0073).

Regarding ***claim 25***, Eichstaedt discloses a system for extracting link information from a page and reinserting the link information into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100) comprising means for determining if there are links on the page (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), means for creating a link output file for the page and writing link properties for each link into the link output file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), means for converting the page to a raster image (paragraph 0072) and into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100), and means for adding link information from the link output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112).

However, Eichstaedt fails to expressly disclose if the extracting link information is from a page **in a PDF file**, and of **compressing the raster image into an RFQ format file**.

Edwards discloses a system for *extracting information* from a page in a PDF file and reinserting *the information* into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029) comprising means for creating an output file for the page and writing properties for each into the output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), means for converting the page to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), means for compressing the raster image into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Fig. 1), and means for

adding information from the output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

Eichstaedt & Edwards are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the compressing teachings of Edwards in the system of Eichstaedt. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Eichstaedt's system would become more efficient with the addition of Edward's teachings, as a reduced file size would be delivered, as recognized by Edwards in paragraph 0029. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Edwards with the system of Eichstaedt to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25.

Regarding ***claim 26***, Eichstaedt discloses a machine-readable medium that includes instructions (paragraph 0045) for extracting link information from a page and reinserting the link information into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100), wherein such instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to determine if there are links on the page (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), create a link output file for the page and writing link properties for each link into the link output file, if there are links (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112), convert the page to a raster image (paragraph 0072) and into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0099-0100), and add link information from the link output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0072-0076, 0102, and 0112).

However, Eichstaedt fails to expressly disclose if the extracting link information is from a page **in a PDF file**, and of **compressing the raster image into an RFQ format file**.

Edwards discloses a machine-readable medium that includes instructions (paragraph 0026) for *extracting information* from a page in a PDF file and reinserting *the information* into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0007-0010, and 0027-0029), wherein such instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to create an output file for the page and writing properties for each into the output file (paragraphs 0023-0025, and 0034), convert the page to a raster image (paragraphs 0029-0034, step E in Fig. 2), compress the raster image into an RFQ format file (paragraphs 0008, 0019, 0023-0025, 0029, and 0039-0042, see Fig. 1), and add information from the output file to the RFQ format file (paragraphs 0023, 0029-0030, and 0034-0042).

Eichstaedt & Edwards are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, being electronic RFQ systems that allow a client to display portions of a received CAD file. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the compressing teachings of Edwards in the system of Eichstaedt. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been that Eichstaedt's system would become more efficient with the addition of Edward's teachings, as a reduced file size would be delivered, as recognized by Edwards in paragraph 0029. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine the teachings of Edwards with the system of Eichstaedt to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. **Claims 9-16** are allowed.

7. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding ***claims 9, 15 and 16***, in the examiner's opinion, it would not have been obvious to insert information from the symbol output file into the RFQ format file as a separate display layer, such that the symbol information is displayed as a CTQ layer in the RFQ format file.

Citation of Pertinent Prior Art

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Coffman *et al.* (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0215467) discloses a system for creating RFQs.

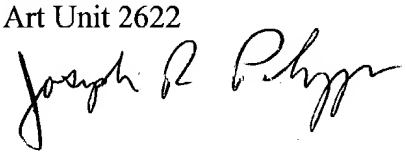
Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joe Pokrzywa whose telephone number is (703) 305-0146. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward L. Coles can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Joseph R. Pokrzywa
Examiner
Art Unit 2622



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